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The Evening Star.

No. 15,344.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1902-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

SUGAR

Inquiry Begun by Senate Committee.

MR. HAVEMEYER HEARD

THE TRUST HAS NO OPTIONS ON THE PRODUCT.

Prices Are Fixed in Hamburg-Effect of the Proposed Cut in

the Tariff.

The inquiry into the present holding of Cuban sugar and Cuban sugar lands ordered by the Senate was begun today by the subcommittee on Cuban relations. President Henry O. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Company was the first witness, and all of the members of the subcommittee, Messrs, Platt (Conn.), Burnham and Teller, were in attendance. Senator Patterson also was present. Others present with Mr. Havemeyer were Arthur Donner, treasurer of the company, and Henry C. Mott, its raw sugar buyer. All of them

Replying to questions by Senator Platt, Mr. Havemeyer said his company was generally known as the sugar trust, and that its refineries are located as follows: In New Jersey, one; New York, three; Massachusetts, two; Philadelphia, two, and one

Cuban Sugar Purchased. "Will you," Senator Platt asked, "tell the

committee how much Cuban sugar, if any, has been purchased and is now held by your company?" "Since early in February last we have

purchased 50,000 tons, or 256,000 bags, or about ten days' supply," replied the witness. "Of that quantity 26,000 tons is now in process of shipment from Cuba."
The prices paid had, he said, ranged from \$1.75 to \$1.93, the highest price being paid on March 13 and the lowest on April 22.

"Where do you buy your raw sugar?"
"All over the world, in Cuba, Java, Hamburg, Trieste, the British West Indies, South America, wherever sugar is grown." "Do the 50,000 tons you mention represent our entire purchases in Cuba since the 1st

"No: we have bought, all told, 93,000 tons of Cuban sugar during the present year, or about three-fourths of a month's supply, our consumption being about 35,000 ns per week." Do you control any sugar in Cuba other

than that purchased?" None whatever, in any manner." "Have you taken any options on Cuban sugars?"
"I have not."

"Have you made any advance on any

"So that you wish to be understood as saying that the amount you have men-tioned as having purchased represents your entire interest, direct and indirect, in Cu-"That is the statement I make."

Purchases Less Than Usual.

Continuing, Mr. Havemeyer said the entire Cuban sugar crop is about 750,000 tons. but that much of it has been withheld about one-third of the average of other years. On this account, too, the purchases had been made principally at outports, where the storage facilities were poor, rather than at Hayana. The purchases from the outports had caused most of the rather than from Havana, where the com pany has about 45,000 tons now stored. The purchases at the outports had caused the sales there to be made on a parity with the beet sugar prices.

Speaking of the capacity of his company, he said that it refined 65 per cent of the American refined product.

He added that the percentage of this

company's product compared to the entire sugar consumption of the United States was about 50 per cent. Last year his com-pany produced 1,200,000 tons of the refined sugar, while the consumption was 2,400,000 Returning to the purchases of Cuban su-

gar for the present year, Mr. Havemeyer gave figures of purchases for other years to show the relative volume of the current acquisitions, saying that in 1892 254,600 tons had been bought; in 1893, 246,000 tons; in 1894, 321,000 tons.

Prices Fixed at Hamburg.

In reply to other questions he said that the price of raw sugar in the United States is fixed by the beet market prices in Hamburg. The price there fixes the selling price for the entire world, said Mr. Havemeyer. On the subject of the price of Cubon sugars he said that his company could not determine their price. "We have," he "no control over them whatever. They don't belong to us. "Cuba has to sell her sugar in this mar-

No, that is not true. She can sell in England, for instance, if she desires to do so. England could take the entire Cuban

Effect of Tariff Reduction.

Mr. Platt then asked: "Suppose the United States should make a concession of, say, 20 or 25 per cent in the tariff rates on Cuban sugar, couldn't you refuse to buy the Cuban product except at your own rates, and thus secure the benefit of the conces-

"In no way," was the reply. "Cuba would be under no obligations to sell to us, be-cause as I have said, the Cuban producers could find other markets."
"All the duty has been taken off of Porto

Rican sugar; do you get that sugar any cheaper on that account?" "Not at all."

"How about the Hawaiian product? "We are under contract for the entire \$50,000 tons produced in Hawaii. There is no tariff on that product, but the price is not affected by that circumstance."
"It has been stated repeatedly that in case the suggested concession is made the sugar trust will be in a position to oblige producers to make such reductions that you

will secure the entire benefit of the legisla-tion-is that true?" "We could not 'oblige' any reduction. case of a concession to Cuban sugar the price might be lowered, say, 1-16 of a cent a pound, but that would be nothing as compared to the reduction in the tariff rate which would amount to about 15 of a cent a pound. Even so great a reduction as I have mentioned would depend on the necessity for marketing, and if there should be any pressure on that account the necessity would be that of the producers and would

Sugar Lands Held.

In reply to another series of questions Mr. Havemeyer said that his company, as such, holds no sugar lands in Cuba, but he added that he had himself made some purchases there, but that he did not consider it legitimate to compel him to reply to questions pertaining to these interests. "If." he said, "the committee compels me to give the information I can, of course, do so, but I do not see what my private interests have to do with this inquiry." Proceeding, he said that some five or six under way in the southern republic.

years ago he had acquired a half interest in a sugar plantation at Tanamo bay, but that when the owners had prepared to utilize the land their own improvements had been obliterated by the insurgents and nothing had since been done with it.

Other interests of the character held by 8,000 tons annually; 20 per cent of a sugar factory at Chappawa; a slight interest in another factory, whose name he could not recall; an interest in a plantation at Santa Cruz, in connection with a Mr. Welch, a Hawaiian planter, which produces from 8,000 to 10,000 tons of sugar per year. hese interests had been acquired, he said, before there had been any agitation of the question of a reduction of the tariff rates.

ban sugar land holdings by other Ameri-Entering upon a brief explanation of his own. Mr. Havemeyer said that along with its Cuban purchases, the sugar trust had bought 30,000 tons of beet sugar on its way from Germany. "It will, of course," he said, "be understood that this sugar was not bought because of any prospective concessions in that direct

He added that he knew nothing about

Increase in Capital Stock.

Here Senator Platt concluded his questions and Senator Teller took the witness. bringing out in the beginning the fact that the capital stock of the trust had been increased in recent years from \$75,000,000 to \$90,000,000.

"Are you aware," asked Mr. Teller, "that at the time your company made this increase of \$15,000,000 the newspapers stated that the increase had been made for the purpose of purchasing sugar lands in

The witness replied that he did not re-call the fact. "What then," asked the senator, "was the purpose of your company in this increase?"

"The purpose was to promote our general corporate interests. The company never has directly or indirectly purchased any sugar lands in Cuba, nor have we ever contemplated the purchase of any sugar lands except in Porto Rico. We did have such a purpose there for a time, but aban-In reply to a question concerning the sup-

posititious condition of poverty of the Cu-ban planters and of sugar producers generally, Mr. Havemeyer said he knew some-thing of them, "for," he said, "I happen to be in that category myself." He said he had not advanced any money to the sugar planters, but he supposed that some advances had been made to them by the local banks, and that no doubt advances also had been made by American sugar brokers. While on this point he said that he made his purchases through Cuban brokers, but that so far as he knew none of them was a sugar owner. He added that he would not deal with brokers who had sugar of their

THE NEW SMOKE LAW

AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY SUB-COMMITTEE ON DISTRICT.

Necessity for the Legislation Shown in the Reports-Limits Emission to Three Minutes.

Representative Mercer, chairman of the subcommittee of the House committee on the District of Columbia appointed to investigate the question of the amendment of the smoke laws of the District, today made a report embodying the suggestions of the full committee as decided on at its last

The report recommends that House bill 11849 lie on the table, and that in Heu thereof the act of February 2, 1899, for the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia be amended to read as follows:

"That on and after the passage of this act the emission of dense or thick black or period of three minutes from any smoke stack or chimney used in connection with any stationary engine, steam boiler or furnace of any description within the District of Columbia shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a public nuisance: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to chimneys of buildings used exclusively for private residences.'

Necessity for Amendatory Legislation.

Continuing, the report reads: "Careful inestigation into the operation of the existing anti-smoke law reveals the necessity for such amendatory legislation as is proposed in the measure we have had under consideration. It has been conclusively cial conditions there must at times be emissiens of smoke from chimneys of buildings in which power plants are operated, and i

has also been demonstrated that such sn oke emissions can, through the use of any one of several types of smoke preventing and smoke consuming devices, be reduced to a point of insignificance. In the present state of the art we must reasonably be satisfied with that diminution; it is not right to demand the impossible. Even the suggested substitution of anthracite for bituminous coal (which if enacted into law would mean financial ruin for many individuals and corporations) would result in some smoke; enough, anyhow, to violate the inflexible and unsatisfactory statute through the precise enforcement of which a measure of injustice has frequently been wrought and which stands as a most effectual barrier in the way of that business development of which portions of the

"Large sums of money have been and are being spent in efforts to consume or prevent smoke, yet in some instances these efforts have not received the recognition and consideration which they deserve.

Commissioners' Position.

"That the District Commissioners are unwilling to accept the responsibilities incidental to the proposed law is most unlikely. The Commissioners are vitally interested in the city's welfare and they have wide acquaintance in the community Their preference will surely be for a just and justifiable statute rather than for a aw which they believe compels them to incessant and unreasonable prosecution of good citizens who are doing all in their power to obey the too rigidly expressed

"Satisfied that the act of February 2. 1809, is much too stringent in its terms, and believing that an act which recognizes sincere efforts of citizens to with law is merely equitable legislation, we recommend the passage of the substitute herein set forth."

Personal Mention.

Mr. Joseph M. Grady, formerly of this city, now of Denver, Col., is stopping in the city for a few days to see his old friends prior to his departure for Europe. Mr. T. A. Beall of New York and Dr. and

Mrs. William H. Pomeroy are at the Ar-Among the guests of the Shoreham are Mr. Charles E. Cole of Watertown, N. Y., and Mr. Charles J. Aaron of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Albert E. Snow of Chicago and Mr. J. W. Kellogg of Schenectady, N. Y., are

at the New Willard. Mr. and Mrs. E. Yeatman of London and Mr. George L. Morton of North Carolina

Railread Building in Mexico. GALVESTON, Tex., May 1.-During the last three months more than 1,000,000 tons of steel rails have gone into Mexico via this port, caused by the railroad building now

THE WHITE HOUSE DR. MACKAY-SMITH THE NEW SECRETARY

Presented.

THE MEMORIAL BRIDGE IMPOSING CEREMONY ASSUMED OFFICE TODAY

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Conference on Rochambeau Statue Ceremonies.

Visconde de Alte, the new Portuguese minister, called at the State Department at 10 o'clock this morning, attired in the full uniform of his rank, and was escorted to the White House by Secretary Hay and presented to President Roosevelt. The minister addressed the President as

"Mr. President-I have the honor to present to your excellency the letters by which his majesty, the king, my august sovereign, brings to an end the mission of Viscount Santo Thyrso and accredits me as his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the government of the United States of

"It is my agreeable duty to express on this occasion the sentiments of friendship and esteem which his majesty, the king, bears to your excellency's person and his earnest wish for the ever-increasing pros-perity of the great nation over whose government your excellency presides.
"The end of my mission is to maintain and cultivate to their fullest extent the

cordial relations which have happily existed for so many years between Portugal and the United States of America; toward this object will all my efforts tend, and I venture to hope that your excellency will graciously be pleased to lend me your powerful aid in rendering ever more intimate the ties which bind together two nations that no important questions divide and that so many valuable interests and mutual

The President's Reply. The President replied as follows:

Mr. Minister: I am pleased to receive from your hands the letter addressed to me by his majesty, the King of Portugal and the Algarves, announcing your appointment as his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the government of the United States, and I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the sentiments of personal esteem which he has directed you to convey to me, as well as my gratification at the earnest wish which his majesty expresses for the prosperity and welfare of the United States. I assure you that, on my own part, nothing shall be left undone which may conduce to the good relations so long subsisting be-tween the United States and Portugal.

"My reply to his majesty's letter an-nouncing the recall of your predecessor will shortly be forwarded to the United States minister at Lisbon for delivery to his majesty. "Trusting that your sojourn here may be agreeable to yourself and satisfactory to both governments, I bid you welcome, Mr. Miniser, to this capital."

The Memorial Bridge.

The special committee of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., is making another hard effort to secure the initial steps to the erection of a memorial bridge. The John McElroy and B. F. Bingham, the commander of the department, called on the President today to again urge his good offices and aid in getting Congress to make an appropriation to provide for the laying of the corner stone of the proposed bridge during the national encampment of the G. A. R. in October. It is earnestly hoped that Congress can be induced to take this step. The President is deeply interested and will give whatever aid he can. Mr. Hopkins and the members of the commitee urged the President to send a special, message to Congress asking an appropria-tion for the first work toward the bridge. The President may not do this, as he dis-likes to establish a precedent of this kind, but he did not decline to do so and is going to give the request consideration. It is felt that a special message would awaken Congress and result in some action being The President will probably talk to some influential senators and representatives about the proposed bridge.

The Rochambeau Exercises. Assistant Secretary Peirce of the State Department, Ambassador Cambon and Jules Boeufve of the French embassy talked with the President today about some of the exercises incident to the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue the last of this month. A program will be announced from the State Department later. It is proposed to give a dinner to the President on the Gaulois, the French war vessel that is to bring the French visitors over to this country. The question is where the ship will go when it reaches this country. There is some suggestion that the ship go to Annapolis and let the dinner take place there, if not to Annapolis, then New York will probably be selected.

President Going to Annapolis.

President Roosevelt will leave tomorrow at 9 o'clock for Annapolis to present the diplomas to the graduating class of the Naval Academy. He will return to Washington about 6 o'clock Friday afternoon. The President and his party will go over on a special train. With the President will be Miss Alice Roosevelt, Commander Mrs. Cowles, Secretary Cortelyou and a stenographer and Dr. J. F. Urie. Representatives Loudenslager, Bromwell and Ball of the pensions committee of the House had a talk with the President this

morning about a pension bill to which he is said to have objections. Talking About Public Lands.

Secretary Hitchcock and Binger Herrman, commissioner of the general land office, were in conference with President Roose velt nearly two hours today regarding the use of public land by cattlemen in the west. The President was so occupied by this conference that he did not get to see a large number of callers, many of them members of Congress. Secretary Hitchcock, when asked about the conference, said that the subject of occupation of public lands had absolutely nothing to do with the beef trust in any shape or form. Whatever action is taken about these lands will be slow and with no intention of causing trouble to

Representatives Sherman and Littauer of dent today going over a New York matter. They said it had no connection with the judgeship that is soon to be settled by the Representatives Clayton and Wiley of

Alabama, McCleary of Minnesota and Crumpacker of Indiana saw the President. Representative Needham of California saw the President about the opening of a carnival in Bakersfield, Cal., next Saturday. The President will send a telegram of congratulations to the management of the carnival on the opening day.

Consul General at Guayaquil.

nominations to the Senate: Thomas Nast,

New Jersey, consul general at Guayaquil,

Ecuador, and a number of postmasters,

The President today sent the following

New Portuguese Minister Consecrated Bishop Coadjutor Mr. Moody Now Head of Programted with it, but which produces about Record with it, but which produces about Record of Record of Pennsylvania. Navy Department.

COMMITTEE URGES SPECIAL DISTINGUISHED MEN IN EPISCO-PAL CHURCH PRESENT.

President Interested in the Project Bishop Potter Preached an Eloque t Bureau Chiefs and Other Employes Say Sermon-Bishop Doane Was the Consecrator.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 1.-Before a congregation of distinguished persons, many of them men of exalted rank in the religious world, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, paster of St. John's Church Washington, was this afternoon ordained bishop coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Pennsylvania. In the auditorium of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rittenhouse Square, has been enacted many functions dear to the Episcopal Church and society of this old city of brotherly love. Men of learning, men who are noted for their interest in bettering the world, gathered to do honor to a man who has been elected to one of the highest places in the gift of the church. Nature was kind on this day. Rittenhouse square, where wealth and fashion dwells, seemed brighter because of the occasion. The parishioners of St. John's Church, who came from Washington to attest their appreciation of the man who has looked after their spiritual welfare for so long, arrived shortly before noon.

Among the number were Chief Justice Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, and Surgeon General Rixey, who was the late President McKinley's physician, came to attend the services. Others in the party that came from Washington were Admiral English, Mr. James Lowndes, Gen. Card and Mr. and Mrs. Watmough.

Mrs. Roosevelt Could Not Go.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who is a member of St John's, had intended being present at the service of raising her pastor to a hishop coadjutor, but she could not come. President Roosevelt, who is a dear friend of Dr. Mackay-Smith, sent his regrets at not being able to be present.

A bouquet of beautiful red roses, which adorned a vase in the chancel, bespoke the leve and appreciation of the President and family for the pastor of St. John's. A tear coursed down Dr. Mackay-Smith's cheek when he saw his parishioners from Washington enter the church. He saw among them his dearest friends. To several he nodded. He wore the robes that were presented to him last Sunday. It was both a happy and a sad occasion. It meant the breaking of ties that are dear; it meant the beginning of a higher and greater work in the religious would The admission to the church was by

ticket. Every seat was occupied and the aisles were crowded. The chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, with his gray white hair and distinguished appearance, occupied a seat in the rear of the church.
In front of him were fully a hundred wellknown Episcopal ministers from different parts of the country. Mrs. Mackay-Smith

sat in one of the front seats at the left Bishop Potter Officiated.

Bishop Potter of New York, who preached the consecration sermon, spoke feelingly of Dr. Mackay-Smith. Brought back to him were the days when the pastor of St. John's the church in New York. More in the words that Bishop Potter spoke. The new bishop coadjutor, the man who will surely succeed to the hishapric of this diacese, sa immediately below Bishop Potter, while the latter was talking. For the most part he kept his eyes to ward the chancel, and seemed to realize

that the hour marked the most important epoch of his life. Washingtonians Present.

There was a large number from this city present at the service in Philadelphia atending the induction of Dr. Mackay-Smith into his high office. The party consisted for the most part of the vestry and mempers of the congregation of St. John's Church and the Episcopal clergy of the city. Among others were: Admiral P. M. Rixey, Mr. George W. Salter, the Misses Wilkes, Mrs. Arthur Fendall, Miss Virginia Miller, Mrs. Murray Hannan, Commander and Mrs. F. A. Miller, Miss Margaret Smith, Mrs. and Miss McCurdy, Miss Brownell, Miss Byrne, Miss Saxton, Misses Ella and Virginia Smith, Mrs. E. W. Chubb, Mrs. G. W. Black, Mrs. M. T. Hawk, Mr. J. G. Townsend, Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Bigelow, Rev. E. S. Dunlop and wife, Mrs. Anthony Wayne, Miss Owen, Miss Hopkins, Mrs. Luttrell, Mrs. H. H. Dodge, Miss Bangs, Rev. Evan A. Edwards, Rev. Dr. A. Craw ford, Mrs. W. H. Brown, Rev. Dr. J. A. Aspinwall, Rev. Dr. E. M. Mott, Rev. Owen M. Waller, Rev. O. L. Mitchell, Rev. Dr. W. J. D. Thomas, Rev. H. Allen Griffith Dr. A. S. Johns, Rev. G. F. Peter, Rev. C. R. Stetson, Deaconess You and Deac Libbey. The party went over from Wash-

THEY ARE RELEASED

AMERICAN OFFICERS ARE FREED FROM JAIL.

ROME, May 1.-The king has pardoned the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago, who have been imprisoned at Venice. They will be immediately handed over to the United States consul, from whose charge they will be transferred to the Chicago, which is ready to sail.

Secretary Hay received a cable am this morning from Mr. von Meyer, United States ambassador at London, stating that after a most agreeable interview with the Italian minister for foreign affairs the ambassador was able to announce the speedy release of the American naval officers who are now imprisoned at Venice. The Italian ambassador, Signor Mayor des Planches, called upon Secretary Hay this morning and had quite a long talk concerning the affair at Venice, in the course of which he predicted the outcome reported by Mr. Meyer. Signor Planches has manifested a deep interest in the matter and has taken all steps within his power to bring about a happy solution of the affair.

Nothing further has been received at the

Navy Department concerning the case of the Chicago officers, nor have any further instructions been sent to the commander of the European station. The naval secretary has placed Secretary Hay in possession of all the information the Navy Department has received relative to the Department has received relative to the affair, and it is now for the State Department to pursue the negotiations which, it is now believed, will effect the prompt release of the imprisoned Americans.

When it is known that the truble took place on the feast day of St. Mark, which is a great holiday in Venice and all the people refrain from work and give themselves up to pleasure the evolved state of

SAW OATH ADMINISTERED.

Good-Bye to Mr. Long and Welcome His Successor.

Mr. William H. Moody of Massachusetts was formally installed in office as Secretary of the Navy this morning. The ceremonies were simple, but impressive. Mr. John D. Long, who surrendered the naval portfolio last evening, met Mr. Moody at the department about 9 o'clock and expressed his best wishes for the success of his administration. Shortly afterward



Secretary Moody,

(Copyright, 1902, by H. F. Dodge.) nearly all the Massachusetts congressional delegation put in an appearance and were witnesses to the scenes which followed. Senator Hoar is out of town and Senator Lodge was a little late, but all bay state members of the House were promptly on hand. Assistant Secretary Darling and his

party in the Secretary's private office. The Oath Administered.

When all the preliminaries had been arranged Mr. Moody was sworn into office, the oath being administered in the usual solemn manner by Solicitor E. P. Hanna of the office of the judge advocate general.

Mr. Long was the first to extend his congratulations to his successor, and his example was followed by all the other members of the distinguished company present. It being now 9:30 o'clock, Secretary Moody, in accordance with a previous arrangement, announced his readiness and destre to meet the officers and employes of the Navy Department. Thereupon the entire party ceeded to the ante room and the outgoing and incoming Secretaries took their places in a line between the entrance and exit doors of the apartment. Mr. Long stood on the left of Secretary Moody and personally introduced the heads of the different bureaus and divisions, and also the chief clerks of the different officers, who in turn presented the clerks and other employes in their respective offices.

At His New Duties.

As the long line filed past each person first took official leave of the retiring chief and then paid his respects to the newly installed official. The reception occupied about forty minutes, and was characterized by the utmost good feeling and respect. The reception over, the visitors took their leave and the officials returned to their routine duties. Secretary Moody at once entered upon the active discharge of the duties of his new office, and was kept pretty busy all day, with frequent interruptions, however, due to the large number of callers who desired to pay their respects. By reason of frequent consultation with ex-Secretary Long, Secretary Moody is thoroughly familiar with the condition of business and the routine of the department and is well equipped to take up new questions as they arise.

Last Day in Congress.

Secretary Moody spent the last day of his service as representative of the sixth Massachusetts district in the performance of his regular legislative duties. He attended the meeting of the appropriations committee, of which he is a member, in the morning, and was on the floor of the House during the greater portion of the day. During his seven years' service in the House he has won the sincere esteem and respect of and there were many expressions of regret at his departure. In the course of the day he was almost constantly surrounded by friends, who came to personally voice the general regret at his departure and to express their good wishes for his success in the cabinet. Mr. Moody was not unmoved by the demonstration. "I cannot pretend to be without regrets in leaving the House," said he as he was departing from the House yesterday afternoon. "It ends a service which has been agreeable and inspiring, and severs the relation with a considerate and generous constituency. But I take away many pleasant memories. After seven service here I have a firm and abiding faith in Congress. I believe that it is truly representative of the best there is in American life, and in large degree is composed of men who are earnestly striving for the public welfare. Through the widely differing opinions there seems to me to run a current of devotion to the country. It is not confined to any party or any section, and is the salvation of the republic."

Mr. Moody forwarded his resignation as representative from the sixth district to the governor of Massachusetts today. It is dated May 1. He also sent a communication to the Speaker of the House notifying him of his action.

Dinner to Ex-Secretary Long. Ex-Secretary Long was given a complimentary dinner at the New Willard Hotel

last night by the chiefs of the various bureaus and offices of the department, with whom he has been associated during his official career. Covers were laid for fifteen, the center of the table being prettily decorated with red and white roses and other selves up to pleasure, the excited state of the Italians and their readiness to seize any pretext for a quarrel with foreigners can be readily understood.

retary Darling. Secretary Moody and Sena tor Hale, chairman of the Senate committee on naval affairs, had been invited, but the former declined because of a recent family affliction, and the latter was absent from the city. There was no set toasts.

Mr. Long will leave here tomorrow for his home in Hingham, Mass., and will reengage in the practice of his profession, resuming his place with the firm of which he

was a member when he accepted the naval portfolio five years ago. Mr. Long's Service to the Navy.

Mr. Long leaves the affairs of the Navy Department in excellent shape, there being practically no unfinished business of importance awaiting the consideration of his successor. During Mr. Long's career as A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING head of the department more money was expended than was appropriated for the support of the service during any ten years combined prior to the Spanish war. The combined prior to the Spanish war. The bureau chiefs give Mr. Long credit for having accomplished much for the navy. Since he entered the department the enlisted force has grown from 12,500 men to nearly 24,000, while the Marine Corps has more than doubled. The personnel bill was enacted and the line and staff corps merged. The rehabilitation of the Naval Academy. The rehabilitation of the Naval Academy vas also begun under Mr. Long's administration, although the condition of affairs at the institution had been investigated by

ex-Secretary Herbert. Mr. Long's greatest reform measure probably was in placing thousands of navy yard employes under the civil service rules who previously had been subject to removal and appointment at every change of administration. Mr. Long regards as his greatest achievement, however, that of having the navy prepared in every department for war when the occasion arose in the spring of 1898.

THE UNION STATION

SENATE DISTRICT COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER HANSBROUGH PLAN.

What the Senator Himself Says of the Project-Not Likely to Receive Much Support.

The proposition of Senator Hansbrough to have the District of Columbia build and own the union railway station in this city and to allow all railroads to use it on the payment of a rental to be agreed upon will come up for consideration in the Senate committee on the District of Columbia to-

morrow morning. Mr. Hansbrough will to-

it will be made to include the station only or the entire terminal facilities in the Dis-"Under the existing law," said Mr. Hansbrough to a Star reporter today, "and by the provisions of the bill now pending before the Senate, we are going to give the railroads entering the District some five or six millions of dollars one way or another, and it has been estimated the total will reach \$8,000,000 in the form of a bonus from the government to the railroads before we get through. I say, if that is true, e that sum and bond the Dietrict for the amount necessary and put up the grand monumental union station under plans to be drawn by the Secretary of War and let the District control this terminal business. If we do that it will be necessary to repeal the two acts of 1901 and let in all railroads that desire to come into this city. Since this proposition has been sug-gested senators have come to me and said

in Boston, Mass., in the case of their subway, on which they are receiving as rent-als from railways about 5 per cent, which pays interest on the bonds and provides for a sinking fund. "The rental that would be charged the steam railways here for the use of the union station would be reasonable, and undoubtedly an agreement could be reached. When I asked Vice President Green whether this proposition would be satisfactory to the Pennsylvania railroad he replied that they would be delighted to have the Dis-trict build the station. He said if the Dis-

that it was a good thing to let in compet-

ing lines. I think it would be for the District of Columbia, and we would be follow-

ing along the line of what has been done

trict desired to engage in this project he would wish Godspeed to the District in its efforts.' When this proposition comes before the District committee tomorrow there is little likelihood that it will receive any material support. One or two senators may favor it, but as a rule members of the committee regard the suggestion as not only impracicable, so far as Congress is concerned. but of doubtful advantage to the District. The idea of a bond loan of \$10,000,000 to do this work, it is thought, would not likely receive any considerable support in Con-

While municipal ewnership would find a certain amount of support, yet as a practicable proposition reasons will be urged against this plan in addition to the unpopularity of a bond loan. Senators who support the bill disavowed the estimate of Mr. Hansbrough as to the amount the District and general government are jointly contributing toward the project for doing away with grade crossings when the bill was under discussion in the Senate last week.

Those who think that there would be no advantage in having the District build and own the union station even should that proposition be accepted by Congress argue that such action would in no way make it easier for another road to use the station than under the plan now embodied in the bill before the Senate or at least than is embodied in Senator Patterson's amendment even in some modified form. They claim that in years to come when another road would seek the use of the station the roads already occupying it might show that they had no more facilities than they needed, and under that plan could remain in complete possession of the entire station. They say the only possible way to make the project a financial success would be to practically give to the railroads the ad-

vantage of the credit of the government. Government bonds bearing interest, perhaps 2 per cent less than bonds of the railroad company, would permit a sinking fund sufficient to in time wipe out the debt, even if the company itself were to pay as rent an amount equal to interest i would have to pay on money to be used in providing the terminal itself. This might, in fact, be giving the companies the use of the station at a lower cost than they would secure it if they were to pay interest on the necessary amount of money to build the station, keep it in repair and provide a fund for depreciation such as is usually laid aside in such cases.

They declare their belief that in the development of this city in the years to come tit is quite likely that other stations will be built as the need for them arises, and that the proposed union station, although more than adequate for present needs, will in time be found to lack capacity to supply necessary facilities. Above all, those who do not favor the plan by which the District would build the union station say they have no confidence that in the long run the District would be able to get the best end of the business transaction involved in this

The intricacies of bookkeeping and the endless opportunities for getting conces-sions from Congress in one or another way from time to time, they declare to be so ated with red and white roses and other flowers. On the menu cards was a handpainted representation of the flag of the Secretary of the Navy in blue, while an immense silk flag of the same character was the only ornament in the room. Admiral O'Neil presided, Secretary Long having a seat to his right and Admiral Dewey on his left. The others present were Admirals Melville, Bradford, Kenny, Endicott, Bowles, Rixey and Taylor; General Heywood, commandant of marines; Judge Advocate Lemley, Captain Sigsbee, Chairman Foss of the House naval committee, and Assistant Secretary Long having a seat to his right and Admiral Dewey on his left. The others present were Admirals Melville, Bradford, Kenny, Endicott, Bowles, Rixey and Taylor; General Heywood, commandant of marines; Judge Advocate Lemley, Captain Sigsbee, Chairman Foss of the House naval committee, and Assistant Secretary Long having the station it could not escape the entire burden of its share of expense. These matters will all be discussed by the committee tomorrow.

paper, like The Evening Star, because he knows it pays him to make public announcements rather than to waste his time in attempting to do business by the circulation of pamphlets, booklets and the like through the

The wise business man places

his inducements to customers

in the widely circulated news-

EPIDEMIC OF STRIKES

Thousands Quit Work All Over the Country.

QUESTION OF WAGES

MAY DAY SELECTED TO ADJUST DIFFERENCES.

Serious Rioting Among the Laborers - and Peasantry in Rural Russia.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1 .- May day was ushered in with strikes in most of the building trades for reduction in hours, more wages and adjustment of trade conditions. The trades involved are structural iron workers, carpenters, bricklayers, sheet metal workers, slate and tile roofers, inside electric wire workers, portable and hoisting engineers and wood and metal lathers. The plumbers' strike was averted by the master plumbers' meeting last night and signing the advanced scale. The strikers will tie up work on all the large buildings in course of erection in this city.

Numbers of the leading architects of the city have stopped the receipt of estimates on new work and on some important contracts already placed they have notified the contractors of indefinite delay in letting contracts. One of the architects this morning showed specifications on work aggregating \$10,000,000, which is being held up by the labor trouble.

On account of the carpenters' strike the largest planing mill operators have agreed

to close their shops pending a settlement of Furnace Men's Demands.

The National Association of Biast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America has sent copies of a new demand to the United States Steel Corporation, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Bessemer Association and the Independent furnaces. The workers demand that on and after June 1 eight hours shall constitute a day's work at the same rate of pay now received for twelve hours, and that all ten-hour men shall be reduced to nine hours at the presday decide upon the exact form in which his proposition will be presented, whether

ent rate of pay.

The men are now working twelve-hour turns. "Turn men," receive \$2 per twelve hours, engineers and keepers \$2.50 and laborers \$1.50 for ten hours. If the demands of the association are granted, it will mean the introduction of a third shift. This will mean the employment of additional keepers, helpers, blowing engineers and fillers, and top fillers where electricity is not used. Reports received up to noon indicated that the number of men out will not exceed 8,000. A number of firms have signed the various trades organization scales and with the exceptions of the carpenters and structural iron workers, the strikes are not as extensive as expected. A strike of 1,500 icemen was averted by the principal com-

panies signing the scale.

Strike at Youngstown. YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 1.-Two thousand men employed in the building trades went on strike this morning for an eighthour day and increase of wages, all efforts to settle their differences with the contractors proving unavailing. Some of the smaller contractors conceded the men's demands last night, and it is said several others may sign today, but this will only reduce the number of striking workmen

very slightly. CLEVELAND, May 1 .- At the local headquarters of the Structural Iron and Steel Workers' Association it was stated today that about 500 men employed by the Amer-ican Bridge Company at various Ohio points went on strike this morning. Not to exceed 100 men are said to be involved in this city. One hundred men are also

reported out at Akron. NEW YORK, May 1.-Machinists and bench men to the number of 1,200, in a dozen large saw mills and molding mills in Hudson county, N. J., went on strike today. The men demanded a uniform rate of \$2.50 for an eight-hour day, which was

Walk-Out at Buffalo.

refused.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.-It is estimated that more than 2,000 skilled laborers are en strike here today. Most of these are carpenters, a few structural iron workers, and the rest plumbers. The carpenters, who are receiving 30 cents an hour, demand 37% cents; the plumbers demand \$3.50 per day, an increase of 50 cents, and the iron workers ask for 50 cents an hour. Fourteen contractors, employing about 450 men, have agreed to pay their carpenters 374 cents. Most of the contractors have conceded the demands of the structural iron workers, but a few of the smaller ones are holding out.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 1 .- About 560 drivers of coal wagons, all members of the Drivers' Union, struck today for higher wages and shorter working hours.

Serious Labor Troubles in Russia.

COPENHAGEN, May 1.-A dispatch to the Politiken of this city from Russia (filed on the German frontier), announces that the labor population of the whole district between Moscow and Vladimir, central Russia, is in revolt. There have been numerous encounters between the workingmen and the troops, and many persons have been killed or wounded. A Uhlan regiment, commanded by Colonel Moroseff, refused to act against the workmen.

The trades unionist workmen employed at the free port of Copenhagen have suspended work, in sympathy with the dock laborers and seamen's struck against vessels belonging to the steamship owners federation. The latter strike was further extended today to all the Danish ports excepting Esh-jorg, on the coast of Jutaland, where the dock laborers refused to leave their work The dock laborers strike at Copenhagen began about April 15. Four days later it was announced that more than 8,000 men were on strike at the various ports of Den

mark. ROME, May 1.- The usual May day demonstrations throughout Italy have thus far been perfectly orderly. About 15,000 work-men participated in a meeting here.

SURPLUS \$4,316,000.

Government Receipts and Expenditures for April. The monthly comparative statement of

the government receipts and expenditures shows that during the month of April, 1902, the total receipts were \$45,215,390, a decreases compared with April, 1901, of \$2,-552,000. The expenditures for the month aggregated \$40,700,263, which leaves a surplus for the month of \$4,316,000. The re-ceipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, \$20.847,677; increase, \$1.716,600.

Internal revenue, \$21,256,240; decrease, \$4,766,000; miscellaneous, \$3,111,471; increase, \$498,000. The expenditures on account of the War Department amounted to \$8,760. 713; decrease, \$1,342,000. Navy, \$5,527,613; increase, \$255,000. For the last ten months the total receipts were \$464,218,269, and the expenditures, \$398,624,399, leaving a surplus for that period of \$65,593,270. Government receipts from internal revenue today were \$804,492; customs, \$812,584; miscellaneous, \$40,924; expenditures, \$1,000,000